(XXXI YEAR.) THE (No 1577) 201

MARYLAND GAZETTE

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1775.

WATERTOWN, *Nov.* 13.

WEDNESDAY last Capt. Robbins, bound from Ireland for Boston, in a schooner laden with beef, tongues, butter, potatoes, and eggs (all much wanted for the butchering assassins there) was taken by a privateer from Beverly and carried in there. Capt. Robbins who has been brought to town, informs us, that he left Ireland the 24th of September, at which time five regiments were embarking on board seven ships and one brig, for Boston, and it was said that those were all the troops destined thence this fall, though a large reinforcement was to be sent in the spring, to make up an army of 22,500 men. Capt. Robbins brought papers to the 16th of September, which are not come to hand. He says the common people of Ireland were almost unanimous in favour of the Americans, and that only those in favour of government appeared against us. The following extracts, however, from letters taken on board Capt. Robbins, we insert, and leave our readers to make their own observations on them, viz.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Ireland to the famous tarring and feathering Col. (Nesbit) in Boston, dated August 20, 1775.

"I congratulate you on your happy escape in the late engagement you had with those sons of liberty. I am now beginning to think, notwithstanding the wise politics of this town*, that the Americans are a damned set of puritanical rascals; and if we had not begun with them now, that they would in a very short time have totally shaken off their dependance on Great Britain. However, I hope, by the reinforcements we are now sending, they will very soon be quieted."

* *Meaning a determination to stop enlisting men for the Boston expedition.*

Extract of a letter from a major in Ireland to an officer in Boston, dated Dublin, August 22.

"I am now preparing to embark as major of the 55th. I will now take my chance with you. We will embark in three weeks at farthest, and hope to eat a Christmas dinner with you of such fare as you may have; shall treat you with some good drink. Pray get a good hut for me on Bunker's hill. You will have from better authority than mine the great armaments for the spring. I believe the Yankees will repent all their mistaken courage; I suppose they are mad; their enthusiasm drives them on to fight; but in constitution they have not stamina, nor in resources have they the means to carry on a war. Therefore I think this business will soon be settled. I was just about to send you a power of attorney to manage my New-York grant. I regret poor Abner, but we must all submit to our fate. You and I will have very rich faces in the spring.

PROVIDENCE, *Nov.* 11.

The house have ordered 20,000 pounds to be struck, in paper bills of credit, for the public service.

The office of governor of this colony having been declared vacant, the general assembly have appointed the hon. Nicholas Cooke, Esq; governor and commander in chief, and the Hon. William Bradford, Esq; deputy governor.

An act has passed the house, sequestering the estates of Thomas Hutchinson, Esq; late governor of the province of Massachusett's Bay, Gilbert Deblois, Dr. Thomas Moffat, Samuel Sewall, George Rome, Jableel and Benjamin Brenton, and several other estates within this colony, the owners of which are avowed enemies to the liberties of America.

NEW-YORK, *November* 26, 1775.

Extract of a letter dated from La Prairie, Nov. 3, 1775.

"Blessed be God! Our arms are at length crowned with signal success!---Yesterday evening the fortress of St. John's surrendered to our army, and this morning our people take possession.

"Our army is scattered over the whole country, a small garrison at Chambly; Col. Easton and major Brown, with about 300 provincials, with Col. James Livingston, and 5 or 600 of his Canadians, are drawn down at the mouth of the river Sorel, opposing 120 regulars, and 500 Canadians, who are intrenching there. At Longuiel (three leagues east of La Prairie, and two miles from Montreal, being nearly opposite) is Col. Warner, with about 300 of the second battalion, and Green Mountain boys; and I am posted at La Prairie, with 100 men of our regiment. I am three leagues from Montreal, which lies full in view, upon the banks of St. Lawrence, N. W. from here. There are no troops to the westward of this post. Caghnawaga lies three leagues west of this place, where there are about 300 fighting men, and all in our interest, that is in the Indian stile, strictly neutral.

"There have been several attacks made from the enemy in their boats on Col. Warner's regiment, a very serious one last Monday, in which Gen. Carlton, with St. Luc La Corne and 5 or 600 men, mostly Canadians, and 100 Indians, attacked our people with great resolution, but were at last repulsed with the loss of 30 of their men killed and wounded, among whom were five Indians slain, we took 3 Canadians and 2 Indians prisoners---not a man on our side so much as wounded. As the whole army are now coming down, I expect Mr. Carlton will suspend his operations on this side the water---He will have his hands full, I believe, in defending his own shores. Indeed it is expected by many, that as soon as the surrender of St. John's is known among them, all oppositions will vanish, however Carlton is an intrepid old fellow, and may resist to the last. He has an armed brig and one or two small vessels riding near the town, and as many more at the mouth of Sorel, the merchants vessels with peltry are near the town.

"The Canadians in general on this side St. Lawrence are very friendly to us, almost unanimously so along the river Sorel, where they are actually embodied and in arms, altogether to the number of more than 1000. About this place they are not quite so active---Tho' I think they will now be stirring, as they seem very anxious about the reduction of St. John's---and could not think that the Bostonians (as they call our troops) were really in earnest, until they saw St. John's surrender. During the whole siege of St. John's our army has had but nine men killed and four or five wounded, I think; their preservation has been almost miraculous. More hospitable people I never saw, you cannot enter into a peasant's house at any time, but they immediately set a loaf of bread and a pan of milk before you; the whole country as far as the eye can reach, is one entire low marshy plain, and covered with water after every rain. They are forced to plough their lands in high ridges to keep the grain from being flooded; they raise no winter wheat at all, or Indian corn. Their gardens and vegetables are excellent, and their pasture most luxuriant."

PHILADELPHIA.

Thursday, November 9, 1775. *A. M.*

The committee appointed to prepare and bring in a draught of instructions for the delegates of this province in congress, reported an essay for that purpose, which being read and considered was agreed to by the house, and is as follows:

"GENTLEMEN,

THE trust reposed in you is of such a nature, and the modes of executing it may be so diversified in the course of your deliberations, that it is scarcely possible to give you particular instructions respecting it.

We therefore, in general, direct, that you, or any four of you, meet in congress the delegates of the several colonies now assembled in this city, and any such delegates as may meet in congress next year; that you consult together on the present critical and alarming state of public affairs; that you exert your utmost endeavours to agree upon, and recommend, such measures as you shall judge to afford the best prospect of obtaining redress of American grievances, and restoring that union and harmony between Great-Britain and the colonies, so essential to the welfare and happiness of both countries.

Though the oppressive measures of the British parliament and administration have compelled us to resist their violence by force of arms, yet we strictly enjoin you, that you, in behalf of this colony, dissent from, and utterly reject, any propositions, shou'd such be made, that may cause, or lead to, a separation from our mother country, or a change of the form of this government.

You are directed to make report of your proceedings to this house.

Signed by order of the house,

Nov. 9, 1775. JOHN MORTON, *speaker.*

Extract of a letter from an officer in one of the rifle companies, to his friend in this city, dated Prospect-Hill, November 11, 1775.

"Since you left us, nothing particular happened till about 12 o'clock on Thursday last, we were alarmed by the landing a number of boats on Lichmore's Point, in order to take off some cattle that were then on the Point; our brigade repaired immediately to the alarm-post, and we saw the enemy drawn up (to the number, as nearly as I can say, of 300) behind the stone wall that surrounds the orchard, and their out-guards driving the cattle: I mention the particular places, as you know them all: They landed at a very high tide, which surrounded the whole Point; and, in the opinion of most people, made it impossible to get over to attack them, as there was no way to get on but by a narrow causeway that leads from Patterson's encampment to Lichmore's Point, and the water on that four or five feet high. Colonel Thompson asked general Green's permission to cross the causeway, but he refused, as he was informed, he said, by people that knew the place well, that it was impossible to effect it; but colonel Mifflin coming up, persuaded the general to order us to march, which was cheerfully obeyed, and we passed the bridge, headed by our brave colonel, without any loss, though exposed to a very heavy fire from the mill near Charlestown Neck, the small redoubt near the water side, and two floating batteries off the Point, besides the fire of small arms in front.

"We formed, after passing the bridge, and advanced in two columns up the hill with an Indian hallow, and in a few minutes drove the enemy from their post, and forced them to their boats; they made a most inglorious retreat, for they were posted as advantageously as possible, and their number, I think, superior to ours, as there did not a man advance but part of our six companies, the rest being on guard; we received a very heavy fire of cannon-ball and grape-shot as we got over the stone wall, but providentially we had only two men wounded, one mortally.

"What the enemy suffered I cannot pretend to say, as they were in the boats before we could get a fair shot at them, and if there were any killed, they took them off; our regiment met with universal applause; All the generals were in the fort on Prospect-Hill the whole time, and it was generally thought we should all be cut off, as they supposed there was a large body of men behind the hill to attack us as we came up. Generals Lee and Green waited on col. Thompson, in the evening, to thank him for the conduct of his regiment, and we had the commander in chief's thanks in general orders. I never saw men behave better than ours, though there was no execution done, they shewed a good disposition. ——'s regiment were at the causeway half an hour before we came, but would not venture over, the fire was so hot, but some of them followed us; Mifflin was at the bridge pressing them forward, but numbers staved back in spite of him; he has marked some. You'll excuse the inaccuracy of the style, as I am really hurried, being under arms all night, and we are this moment ordered to march to Chelsea, as there are a number of boats on the back of Bunker's Hill, in the Mystick, and it is apprehended they intend to land there: I imagine we shall have it hot soon; there are, it is said, 2000 troops arrived at Boston."

Tuesday last arrived here from Virginia, the lady of his excellency gen. WASHINGTON, the lady of gen. GATES, J. CURTIS, Esq; and lady, and —— LEWIS, Esq; who we are informed set out for Cambridge on Monday next. They were escorted into the city by the officers and light infantry of the second battalion, and by the gentlemen of the light horse.

The same day a large brig, coming up our river, unfortunately run on the cheveaux de frize, and immediately sunk in five fathom water.

SPEECH of his excellency WILLIAM FRANKLIN, Esq; captain-general, governor and commander in chief in and over the province of NEW-JERSEY, *and territories thereon depending, in America, chancellor and vice-admiral of the same, &c.*

To the GENERAL ASSEMBLY *of the said province, convened at Burlington.*

Gentlemen of the council, and gentlemen of the assembly,

I HAVE called this meeting that you might have an opportunity of transacting such business as the public exigencies of the province require.

Having lately said so much to you concerning the present unhappy situation of public affairs, and the destructive measures which have been adopted in the colonies under the pretence of necessity, and as I do not yet see that the urging any more arguments on that head has a chance of producing any good effect, I shall not endanger the harmony of the present session by a farther discussion of the subject.

It is necessary, however, that you should be informed, "That his majesty laments to find his subjects in America so lost to their own true interest as neither to accept the resolution of the house of commons of the 20th of February, nor make it the basis of a negociation, when, in all probability, it would have led to some plan of accommodation---and that, as they have preferred engaging in a rebellion which menaces to overthrow the constitution, it becomes his majesty's duty, and is his firm resolution, that the most vigorous efforts should be made, both by sea and land, to reduce his rebellious subjects to obedience.---But it is hoped that, unfavourable as the prospects are at present, the time will come when men of sense, and friends to peace and good order, will see the fatal consequences of the delusions which have led to the measures the people of America are now pursuing, and that we may yet see the public tranquillity re-established on the ground of the terms held out by his majesty and the parliament."

It is likewise proper that you should know, "That the commanders of his majesty's squadrons in America have orders to proceed, as in the case of a town in actual rebellion, against such of the sea port towns and places, being accessible to the king's ships, as shall offer any violence to the king's officers, or in which any troops shall be raised, or military works erected, other than by his majesty's authority, or any attempts made to seize or plunder any public magazine of arms or ammunition."

Although the king's officers in this province have not as yet (except in one or two instances) met with any insults or improper treatment from any of the inhabitants, yet such has been the general infatuation and disorder of the times, that, had I followed the judgment and advice of some of my best friends, I should ere this have sought (as others of the king's governors have done) an asylum on board one of his majesty's ships. But as I am conscious that I have the true interest and welfare of the people at heart (though I am so unhappy as to differ widely in opinion with their representatives respecting the best means of serving them in the present crisis) I shall continue my confidence in that affection and regard which I have on so many occasions experienced from all ranks during my residence in this colony. I have, indeed, the stronger inducement to run this risk, and to use my influence with the other crown officers to do the same, because our retreat would necessarily be attributed to either the effect or well grounded apprehension of violence, and of course subject the colony to be more immediately considered as in actual rebellion, and be productive of mischiefs which it is my earnest inclination and determination to prevent, as far as may be in my power. Let me therefore, gentlemen, intreat you to exert your influence likewise with the people, that they may not, by any action of theirs, give cause for the bringing such calamities on the province. No advantage can possibly result from the seizing, confinement, or ill treatment of officers adequate to the certain damage such acts of violence must occasion the province to suffer.

However, gentlemen, if you should be of a different opinion, and will not, or cannot answer for our safety, all I ask is, that you would tell me it in such plain open language as cannot be misunderstood. For as

ſentiments of independency are, by ſome men of preſent conſequence, openly avowed, and eſſays are already appearing in the public to ridicule the people's fears of that horrid meaſure, and remove their averſion to republican government, it is high time that every man ſhould know what he has to expect. If, as I hope, you have an abhorrence of ſuch deſign, you will do your country an eſſential ſervice by declaring it in ſo full and explicit terms as may diſcourage the attempt. You may always rely on finding me ready to co-operate with you in every proper expedient for promoting peace, order, and good government; and I ſhall deem it a particular happineſs to have an opportunity of being inſtrumental in ſaving this province from the preſent impending danger.

WILLIAM FRANKLIN.

Council-chamber, Nov. 16, 1775.

To the Members of the Houſe of Aſſembly of Pennſylvania.

I ADDRESS you by the above title for the want of another; becauſe the line of buſineſs you now move in differs as much from the buſineſs of an aſſembly, acting by virtue of what you call the preſent conſtitution, as if you profeſſedly renounced the name.

But be your title what it may, I cannot help expreſſing my ſurpriſe at ſeeing in your votes of the 9th inſt. an eſſay for inſtructing the delegates of this province reſpecting their conduct in the continental congreſs, and the ſaid inſtructions couched in terms amounting to a command. When I voted at the laſt election for a repreſentative in the houſe in which you now ſit, I never meant to inveſt any of you with ſuch a power, and I proteſt againſt your aſſuming it. The delegates in congreſs are not the delegates of the aſſembly, but of the people,—of the body at large. For convenience ſake only, we at preſent conſent to your nominating them; but we may as well be without delegates if they muſt act ſolely under your influence, and thus circumſtanced they can only ſit there as cyphers.

The conſtitution of England, decayed, and complicated as it is, never ſuffers one houſe to inſtruct the other, neither doth it permit a perſon to ſit in both houſes. --Inſtruction is as ſacredly the right of the people as election. It was your duty to give them all poſſible information, but nothing farther; becauſe, reſpecting that body of men, you are but as individuals.

As I hope never to ſee the day when the continent ſhall be without a congreſs, ſo I hope in proper ſeaſon to ſee a congreſs choſen by the people---which may as eaſily be done as the chuſing an aſſembly; by which means not only every colony, but every part of it will be repreſented.

As an individual I have no right to inſtruct, wherefore I can only convey to them my wiſhes; which are, that the moment they enter the threſhold of the congreſs, that they lay aſide all private intereſt and connection, and conſider themſelves not acting provincially but continentally, that as men, they will diſregard all undue influence --and as fathers, that they will think for poſterity; and with theſe wiſhes, I leave them to God and their own conſciences.

A LOVER OF ORDER.

To the PEOPLE *of* PENNSYLVANIA.

PERMIT me, my dear countrymen, to engage your attention, for a moment, upon a ſubject of the laſt importance. I mean only to trouble you with a very few obſervations upon a publication in the Pennſylvania Journal of this week, which, under the plauſible ſignature of *A Lover of Order*, is endeavouring to introduce into your country a ſyſtem of government that will involve you in all the evils your enemies can wiſh to come upon you. I ſhall not heſitate to ſay, that the author of this eſſay is much more offended with the ſubſtance of the inſtructions given by our aſſembly to the Pennſylvania delegates, than with the meaſure itſelf. Had they preſcribed a conduct directly oppoſite to what is properly pointed out in them, no man can doubt but this *Lover of Order* would have ſubmitted quietly to the breach of it, which he cenſures, and would gladly have ſeen that aſſumption of power which he now ſo boldly proteſts againſt; becauſe not uſed according to his deſtructive wiſhes—or, to ſpeak in the plain language which the times demand, I think, it requires but little penetration to pronounce, that he has conceived the pernicious hope of ſeeing Great-Britain and America in a ſtate of ſeparation. He cannot call this an unfair conſtruction of his conduct, when he recollects that, of all the deviations from our conſtitution into which the houſe has been driven by the unhappineſs of our ſituation, that only is marked with his diſapprobation which interferes with the independent ſcheme. It will be needleſs to mention the many inſtances of this kind that have paſſed unnoticed by him, ſince the commencement of our unhappy conteſt. Ill informed as he appears to be, they cannot have eſcaped him.

He acknowledges that, for the ſake of convenience, he would conſent that the aſſembly ſhould appoint the delegates; ſurely then the ſame convenience would induce him to conſent that they ſhould inſtruct them, as it would be much more difficult for the people at large, in this extenſive province, to agree upon a ſet of rules for the government of their members in congreſs, than to fix upon men who are equal to the execution of thoſe directions. If in the latter caſe the difficulty is found too great to contend with, in the former it muſt be conſiderably increaſed, not to ſay quite inſurmountable. But if the people think it proper to inveſt the houſe with the power of appointing members for the congreſs, they ought alſo to ſuffer the ſame body to inſtruct them, becauſe the Engliſh conſtitution does, and reaſon always would permit, inſtructions to be given to perſons intruſted with any commiſſion by thoſe who appointed them to execute it. If our aſſembly have not a right to inſtruct, they have not a right to appoint the delegates, and conſequently Pennſylvania has never joined her ſiſter colonies in any part of the preſent oppoſition, never having ſent her repreſentatives to the congreſs.

Put this doctrine your love of liberty and your underſtandings will forbid you to allow.

Another objection made to the inſtructions is that they are too poſitive, and couched in terms amounting to a command, which he would have you believe, renders the deſign of appointing delegates abortive, and makes them ſit as mere cyphers among their brethren. In this place the intention of a congreſs ſeems to be entirely forgot. If I remember rightly, it was inſtituted by all the provinces, profeſſedly, to obtain a redreſs of grievances, and to agree upon ſome plan of oppoſition to the tyranny with which, Great-Britain unhappily thought of diſtreſſing us. The exerciſe of this duty is left open as wide as ever, nay it is inforced in the ſtrongeſt terms. They are only forbid to accede to any propoſition, which may cauſe, or lead to a ſeparation from our mother country, or a change of the form of government. For the truth of this conſtruction, I appeal to your judgment upon the words of the draught.

The dangerous arts of men of this caſt, is clearly ſhewn in the attempts he makes to miſlead your underſtandings, and to turn your juſt prepoſſeſſions in favour of our excellent form of government, into the means of overthrowing it. The conſtitution of England, ſays he, decayed, and complicated as it is, never ſuffers one houſe to inſtruct the others, neither doth it permit a perſon to ſet in both houſes. The obſervation is true in both parts, and we ſhall no longer be free men when it ceaſes to be ſo, but how or when can he mean to apply it. The caſes are totally different, for two ſubſtantial reaſons. In the firſt place, no other body can be found in the Britiſh dominions, which anſwer the deſcription of the American congreſs; becauſe no part of them is in a ſituation to require the exiſtence of ſuch a body, except the colonies. And, in the ſecond place, neither the congreſs nor Pennſylvania houſe of aſſembly are formed upon the plan of the Britiſh houſe of lords, where the members either inherit their ſeats or are called into them by the king's writs. The lords and commons of Great-Britain are different bodies, with ſeparate intereſts, in many reſpects, but ſo connected that one cannot act without the other, being deſigned as a check upon each other; but the intereſt of every American houſe of aſſembly is intirely involved in that of the congreſs, and though every reaſonable man would wiſh them to agree in their reſolutions, yet it is not abſolutely neceſſary, we ſee in the fatal inſtance of New-York. This remark, when ſubmitted to the judgments of men, who have not had an opportunity of making themſelves acquainted with the nature of the bodies, which are compared in it, may ſeem to imply, what the author would infer from it, viz. that our conſtitution will not admit an aſſembly to inſtruct its members of the congreſs; but I hope the falſity of the inference will be eaſily ſeen through when the caſes are properly conſidered.

At the preſent juncture, when a petition from a few of the friends, has to the eye of the world, given the falſe appearance of a diſunion in our province, we muſt eſteem it a particular happineſs, that we have a houſe of aſſembly, which, from our conſtitution, cannot be diſſolved, and which coincides with the congreſs in the oppoſition to an arbitrary court. The reſolves of a ſet of men, elected as they are, will ever be conſidered as conveying the true ſentiments of the people they repreſent, notwithſtanding the feigned language of non-reſiſting petitions, or the clamours of diſcontented republicans.

It may be thought by many, that the little publication which I have ventured to comment upon, could have no very dangerous tendency, but when I ſee that, inconſiderable as they really are, ſuch pieces conſtantly attract the notice of government, and have been made uſe of by a neighbouring governor to ſupport the falſe charge of independent deſigns in the people, I am induced to take more notice of them, than they really deſerve.

Our repreſentatives, my dear countrymen, have ſet us a noble example in this reſpect at leaſt; let us therefore join with them in endeavouring to convince our ſovereign and the world, that the accuſation of our aiming at a ſeparation from Great-Britain is as falſe, as our oppoſition to deſpotiſm has been true and ſpirited.

A PENNSYLVANIAN ASSOCIATOR.

Experiments made ſince Friday laſt by Capt. Pryor and Mr. Thomas Pain, for the purpoſe of fixing ſome eaſy, cheap, and expeditious method of making ſalt-petre in private families, in order to ſhew the practicability of a plan, propoſed by Mr. Pain of forming a ſalt-petre aſſociation, for voluntarily ſupplying the public magazines with gunpowder.

First EXPERIMENT.

FRIDAY afternoon we ſawed an old caſk (of little or no value) into two tubs, and bored an hole in the bottom of each, near to the ſide, of about the ſize of a common cork, and ſtopt it with a wooden peg; over each hole we put a full handful of ſtraw, then filled the tubs with * earth taken from the bottom of a cellar, and poured water thereon, filling it up as it ſunk in, till the water ſtood about an inch above the earth. This is the ſame as ſetting a lye tub.

Second, Saturday morning we drew the liquor off, throwing it up till it run clear, the quantity was about 3 gallons, which we put into a kettle, and boiled to about three quarts.

Third, We took a little wooden keg, bored an hole as in the former ones, ſtopt it with a cork, and covered the bottom of the tub with cut ſtraw to about three or four inches, on which we put about the ſame depth of wood aſhes, and gently poured thereon the hot liquor, ſo as not to make holes in the aſhes; after letting it ſtand a few minutes to ſettle, we drew it off, (throwing it up again till it run clear) when it ceaſed running: put on about a quart of cold water to drive out the lye which the aſhes had ſucked up.

Fourth, We boiled this ſecond liquor to about a pint and an half, then poured it gently off into a baſon, leaving the ſcum and ſediment behind; after it had ſtood about a quarter of an hour to ſettle, we again poured it on two earthen ſoup plates, ſet them in a cool place till next morning, at which time the ſides and bottoms of the plates were beautifully covered with cryſtals of ſalt-petre ſprung up like large blades of graſs, being in quantity about a quarter of a pound.

Second EXPERIMENT.

As we judged we had not got all the ſalt-petre from the earth in the tubs we poured thereon (i. e. on the ſame earth) ſome *boiling water*; on Monday we drew it off and proceeded with it as before; on Tueſday morning it produced a larger quantity of ſalt-petre than in the former experiment, and about two ounces of common ſalt.

N. B. The lye which remains is called mother of nitre, and is to be put by and boiled up with the ſecond lye of the next proceſs, when it comes from the aſhes.

As theſe experiments were made to promote the public good, it is hoped the ſeveral printers will give them places as ſoon as they can.

Philadelphia, November 14, 1775.

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* *The earth of cellars, ſtables, barns, and out-houſes, open to the air, but covered from rain and ſun, and is impregnated with nitre or ſalt-petre, more or leſs; likewiſe the ſoil under the floors of barns, which are raiſed from the ground where fowls, hogs, &c. ſhelter, will afford a large quantity. We took about an inch and a half from the ſurface.*

IN CONGRESS, *Oct.* 18, 1775.

Reſolved, that a juſt and well authenticated account of the hoſtilities committed by the miniſterial troops and navy in America, ſince laſt March, be collected, with proper evidence of the truth of the fact related, the number and value of the buildings deſtroyed by them; alſo the number and value of the veſſels inward and outward bound, which have been ſeized by them ſince that period, as near as the number and value can be aſcertained; alſo the ſtock taken by them from different parts of the continent. That Mr. Deane, Mr. J. Adams, and Mr. Wythe be a committee for that purpoſe.

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

N B. The above committee requeſt the printers of the ſeveral public papers in the united colonies to inſert the above for three or four weeks ſucceſſively, and all perſons poſſeſſed of any facts relative to, or that may throw light on the above ſubject, to tranſmit the ſame to them as early as poſſible.

ANNAPOLIS, *November* 30.

To the Printer *of the* GENERAL EVENING POST.

YOU will oblige many of your readers by inſerting lord *North's* motion for a reconciliation with the Americans, with his lordſhip's explanation of it.

February 20, 1775. In a committee of the whole houſe, lord North made the following motion:

"That it is the opinion of this committee, that when the general council and aſſembly, or general court of any of his majeſty's provinces or colonies in America, ſhall propoſe to make proviſion, according to the condition, circumſtance, or ſituation of ſuch province or colony, for contributing their proportion to the common defence (ſuch proportion to be raiſed under the authority of the general court, or general aſſembly of ſuch province or colony, and diſpoſable by parliament) and ſhall engage to make proviſion alſo, for the ſupport of the civil government and the adminiſtration of juſtice in ſuch province or colony, it will be proper, if ſuch propoſal ſhall be approved by his majeſty and the two houſes of parliament, and for ſo long as ſuch proviſion ſhall be made accordingly, to *forbear*, in reſpect of ſuch province or colony, to lay any duty tax, or aſſeſſment, or to impoſe any further duty, tax, or aſſeſſment, except only ſuch duties as it may be expedient to continue to levy or impoſe for the regulation of commerce; the nett produce of the duties laſt mentioned to be carried to the account of ſuch province or colony reſpectively.

On a diviſion, 274 for the motion.

88 againſt it."

We are aſſured the following is his lordſhip's explanation of the above reſolve.

By this reſolution of the houſe of commons, America is offered all ſhe can aſk for, the ſecurity of her liberties, conſiſtent with the ſafety of the ſtate.

The Americans grant that they are willing and ready to contribute a ſhare to the neceſſary expences of government: Now, all the parliament aſk by this reſolution is, that the different aſſemblies would ſtate what ſums they are ſeverally able to grant; that they are now only required to lay before the Britiſh legiſlature an eſtimate of the proportion of taxes they will levy, according to the relation they bear to Great-Britain and the reſt of the colonies.

That when the rate or quota is once fixed, parliament will give all the ſecurity they can aſk *for the eſtabliſhment of their liberties by a fixt conſtitution*. That they will ſtand on a better predicament than Scotland, as they will be allowed to fix the mode, and raiſe the taxes (by ſuch ways and means as they ſhall think moſt agreeable and expedient) by their own aſſemblies, being ſecured againſt any exorbitant demand of the Britiſh legiſlature; for by this barrier the Engliſh commons cannot tax them much, without taxing our conſtituents more.

The Americans have even ſaid their ſole objection was applied to the parliament's claim of taxing them *unrepreſented*; that this is not given up, therefore all objections ſhould ceaſe of courſe.

Their beſt friends to America have always allowed the power of compelling every branch of the ſtate to aſſiſt in bearing the common burthens, and that this power can be lodged no where more fitly than in the parliament, which connects and preſides over the component parts of the empire, and directs all their operations for the attainment of a common good.

That the power will never be exerted, except when a colony refuſes to comply with and fulfil its own engagements; and it is therefore beneficial, as it is the intereſt of all America, that every province be obliged to contribute its fair and juſt proportion.

America's beſt friends in Europe agree, that the colonies ought to aid in defraying the expences of the ſtate. Lord Chatham propoſed that this ſhould be done by a legal congreſs, Mr. Burke and Mr. Hartley by the old mode of requiſition; but ſtill they all agree in this, *that taxes ought to be levied*, and that if the colonies refuſe they muſt be compelled to it. Lord North's propoſition therefore, in this reſpect, ſtands on the ſame ground with the reſt, but it is better on this account, that it invites the different aſſemblies to propoſe the annual ſums that they are willing and able to bear, and leaving the mode of levying to the legiſlature of each province. Promiſing alſo, that the monies ariſing by the duties propoſed for the regulation of trade *ſhall be applied to the ſole uſe of the province in which it was raiſed, and accounted in part of the ſum ſtipulated to be contributed by it.*

The tea act alſo will be repealed, if aſked for.

Theſe propoſitions to come from the different aſſemblies in a dutiful addreſs.

That his majeſty does not wiſh to diſtreſs America, but muſt not loſe the authority of government.

LAND, October 21, 1775.

THE COMMITTEES OF OBSERVATION are requested to compleat their returns of the minute and militia officers, and the companies of militia formed in battalions, agreeable to the resolves of the late convention, as soon as may be, that the proper commissions may issue.

By order,
ELEAZER M'COMB, Clerk.

THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY desirous of forwarding the intentions of the convention in promoting the manufacture of salt, salt-petre, gunpowder, and fire-arms, request any persons who are inclined to engage on liberal encouragement in the manufacture of fire-arms, or to erect a powder-mill in the neighbourhood of Baltimore-town, where it will be most beneficial, or salt, or salt-petre works, that they will send their propoials in writing to Gabriel Duvall, clerk of the council of safety, and they shall be attended to and speedily answered. tf

Just published, and to be sold at the Printing-Office,

THE

MARTLAND

ALMANACK

AND

EPHEMERIS

For the Year of our Lord 1776.

Chester-town, Maryland, Nov. 2, 1775.

TO be rented by the subscriber, for the space of three years, to commence from the first day of January next, the plantation whereon James Hodges now lives, called White Rock-Hall ferry; the convenience of its situation for keeping a ferry to Annapolis and Baltimore-town, or any part of Chesapeake Bay, is so well known, that any thing said in its favour would be unnecessary—there is on the premises a good dwelling-house with two rooms, a passage and two shed rooms below stairs, and three rooms above, an exceeding good dry cellar under the whole house—a good kitchen and passage between it, and the dwelling-house well finished and in good order, a good stable, meat-house, and quarter, and a well of water close by the door; there is also very good pasture ground on the premises, and a plenty of fish, oysters, and wild fowl, to be had very convenient. The whole is in good repair, and may be entered on the first day of January next; any person inclinable to rent the premises, may know the terms, by applying to

THOMAS SMYTH.

THE several creditors of Joseph Hobberd, Andrew Hews, John Kidwell, Richard Flowderw, George Stevens, Caleb Sparks, jun. John Parker, and Douglas M'Clain, insolvent debtors, released from Queen-Anne's county jail, are desired to meet at Queen's town in the county aforesaid, on Monday the first day of January next, to consult on certain lists of debts and bonds, delivered into my hands, for the use of the said creditors. w 4

PHILIP DOWNES, sheriff.

November 28, 1775.

To be sold by the subscriber in Annapolis, between three and four hundred pounds cost of goods, for cost and charges.

IT is earnestly requested of all persons who have open accounts with me, that they will discharge the same, and if they cannot comply with this request, I hope they will be so obliging as to settle them by note or bond, as many of them have been long standing; it is hoped no person will refuse to close their accounts at this particular time, with their humble servant,

THOMAS HYDE.

P. S. I have a large quantity of ready made coarse shoes and leather for sale, for ready money only.

To be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, for current money, or good London bills of exchange, on Monday the 18th day of December next, on the premises,

ALL that tract or parcel of land called Cheney's purchase, lying in Anne-Arundel county, containing one hundred acres, together with the improvements thereon, late the property of Benjamin Welsh, deceased. Also to be sold on Wednesday the 20th of December next, in the same manner, on the premises; part of a tract of land called Welsh's Discovery, lying in Prince George's county, near Snow [illegible] containing by estimation, one [illegible] acres with the improvements there[illegible] ty of said Benjamin Welsh. These [illegible] the benefit of the creditors of Benjamin Wel[illegible] pursuance of the will of Thomas Rutland, by [illegible]

LEONARD WAYMAN, executor.

Annapolis, Nov. 22, 1775.

STRAYED or stolen last night from this city, a small black gelding, about 13 hands and an half high, about 12 or 13 years old, has a short mane and tail, and a film over the right eye; his brand is unknown. Two dollars shall be paid to the person who will bring him to

G. DUVALL.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

A TRACT of good land, situated on Patowmack river—between George-town and Port-Tobacco, consisting of 500 to 1000 acres—healthy and having good spring water convenient. Any person having such a tract to dispose off, may hear of a purchaser, by applying to the printer, or Thomas Lendrum in Annapolis. 6 w

Prince George's county, May 24, 1775.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the subscriber, either by bond, note, or open account, to immediately come and settle their respective debts, as I am determined to give no longer indulgences.—I hope this requisition will be adverted to, otherwise I shall take compulsory methods to enforce payment, without any respect to persons.

JOSEPH DUVALL.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Kent county, Maryland, the 8th of this instant, two Irish indented servants, each of which has about three years to serve, viz.

FRANCIS MANIS, about thirty years of age, a very stout well made fellow, about five feet ten inches high, very full faced, short dark hair; had on and took with him, a good brown broad cloth coat, and black velvet jacket and breeches, and a pair of black everlasting breeches, with yellow metal buttons, an old blue coat with new large sleeves, shirts, shoes and stockings; his calling a ditcher or brickmaker.

JOHN DELANY, about 26 years of age, five feet eight inches high, well made, fair skin, ruddy complection, short brown hair; had on and took with him, a green jacket made sailor fashion, a purple under jacket, a white shirt, one or two check shirts, much worn, a new felt hat, a black silk handkerchief round his neck, a pair of white kersey breeches, and a pair of blue serge breeches, one pair of Scotch Kilmarnock, and one pair of Kendall ribbed hose mixed black and white, a pair of half worn shoes, and square steel buckles, he writes a good hand; and they have both been in different parts of Pennsylvania. Whoever takes up the aforesaid servants, and secures them so that the subscriber may have them again, shall receive ten pounds reward, if taken out of the province, if in the province, six pounds, or half the above reward for either, by

RICHARD GRAVES.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

WENT away the first instant from the subscriber, living near Lower-Marlborough, in Calvert county, an English servant man, named Daniel Slude, about 5 feet 8 inches high, well made, about 46 years of age, brown complexion, his hair very lately been cut off, and the back of his head sore, his thumb and middle finger of his left hand fresh cut, has a sore heel which occasions him to limp at times, shews his teeth much when he talks, and has the North country dialect, by trade a sawyer, though pretends to be a gardener and weaver; had on and took with him two osnabrig or Russia sheeting shirts, two pair of osnabrig trouzers, a pair of white serge breeches with metal buttons, a new grey fearnought jacket with black horn buttons, a swanskin jacket with black buttons and bound with black serret, an old castor hat, a pair of double soaled shoes, double vamp'd—I understand he intends to change his name, and said he never would own he was a servant, that he intended to travel of nights to make his escape more secure, and that he intended to Boston to general Gage, who he understood would protect all servants who came to him. Whoever takes up said servant and secures him, so that I get him again, shall have the above reward, including what the allows, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by tf WILLIAM ALLEN.

FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away last night from the subscribers, living in Baltimore county, Maryland, near Mr. Robert Cumming's mill, three convict servant men, viz. Thomas Akister, a Yorkshireman, talks very broad, and slow spoken, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, pretty stout made, has a scar on his upper lip, and is pock-marked; took with him when he went away, an old felt hat, a small swanskin jacket with sleeves, and a larger outside ditto of brown sulled cloth, three osnabrig shirts, two pair of old trousers, one of roll the other osnabrigs, and a pair of old shoes with strings.

Harper John Bumstead, an Englishman, quick spoken, about 5 feet 11 inches high, a stout boney man, of a sandy complexion, pock-marked, broad mouth, and thick lips; took with him when he went away, an old castor hat, old surtout coat and red jacket, two shirts, one of white linen, the other of brown, a pair of blue cloth breeches, several pair of old worsted stockings, a pair of old shoes with nails in the heels, and white mettle pewter buckles.

Henry Cook, an Englishman, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, middling thin visage, smooth face; took with him when he went away, an old felt hat tarred and bound round the edge, one check and one osnabrig shirt, a Russia linen frock much tarred, a pair of Russia linen trousers much tarred, a pair coarse country linen ditto, and a pair of old shoes with large brass buckles. It is supposed they took with them two striped duffil blankets. It is probable they will change their cloaths, alter their names, and will forge passes, and may have gone off by water. Whoever takes up said servants, and secures them so as their masters may get them again, shall receive if taken up in this county 40 shillings for each; if taken out of the county, and in the province, three pounds for each, and if out of the province, the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

BENJAMIN MERRYMAN,
JOHN ORR[illegible]

STRAYED from Poplar-hill, the seat of Robert Darnall, Esq; in Prince George's county, on the 10th of August, a dark chesnut horse, 9 years old, about 14 hands high; he is a strong boney horse, has a blaze in his face, paces, trots, and gallops, and has a brand on his near buttock resembling a T. Whoever will return him to Mr. Darnall, or the subscriber in Annapolis, may receive a guinea reward.

JAMES MURRAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the free-school of Anne-Arundel county will be vacant after the first day of January, 1776. Any person willing to engage as master, who is qualified agreeably to the act of assembly, is desired to make application to the visitors. 4 w

FULLING, &c.

THE fulling mill built by the subscriber on Patuxent river, is now well fixt; any persons as please to apply, may depend on having the work of fulling, drying, shearing, and pressing done quick, and in the best and neatest manner, by their humble servant,

w 3 HENRY GAITHER.

[illegible] on the first Tuesday in December next,

SEVERAL likely country-born slaves, consisting of men, women, boys, and girls; also stock of all kinds, and some household furniture. Twelve months credit will be given for any sum above ten pounds currency, on giving bond on interest, with security if required. The sale to continue till all are sold.

a w ELISABETH COURTS

To be sold on Tuesday the 19th day of December next, at 11 o'clock, near Mount Pleasant, in Anne-Arundel county,

ABOUT five acres of land, with valuable improvements thereon; also a white servant man that has three years to serve, is by trade an excellent cabinet-maker, with stock of almost every kind, and a considerable quantity of ready made tables, chairs, desks, &c. and a compleat set of cabinet-makers, and joiners tools, and a quantity of black walnut plank, by

WILLIAM BELT, admr.

N. B. All persons having claims against the estate, are desired to bring them in, and those indebted, are requested to make payment.

To be sold to the subscribers, on Saturday the [illegible] day of January next, to the highest bidder, at the late dwelling-house of William Carr, near Herring creek church, for sterling cash, or current money, by virtue of a deed of trust to me directed by said Carr,

PART of a tract of land called Jervis, lying and being in Anne-Arundel county, said to contain one hundred and eighteen acres of land, with a good dwelling-house, and sundry other convenient out-houses; and at the same time and place will be sold a likely country-born negro girl.

STEPHEN STEWARD.

To be sold to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 23d of December, at the house of Mr. John Ball, in Annapolis, (for sterling money)

A VALUABLE plantation on the north side of Severn river, in Anne-Arundel county, containing by estimate 400 acres more or less, with some improvements; it lies about seven miles from the city of Annapolis, and now in the tenure and occupation of Mr. Jonathan Pinkney. Six months will be given for payment, on giving bond with good security, and paying lawful interest thereon. ts

THOMAS HARWOOD, jun.
JOHN BULLEN.

Annapolis, November 14, 1775.

TO BE SOLD,

By THOMAS C. WILLIAMS and COMP.

At their Store on the Head of the Dock; an Assortment of Dry Goods,

CONSISTING OF

SUPERFINE middling and coarse broad cloths,
Mill'd drabs for great-coats,
Devonshire twill'd kerseys,
Fine and coarse napt frizes,
Bath coating and coarse duffils,
Emboss'd and plain flannels,
Striped linseys,
Fine rattinets and shaloons,
Durants and calimancoes,
Manchester velvets and velverets,
Corderoys, thicksets, fustians,
Silk and worsted breeches patterns,
A good assortment of mens, womens, and boys worsted hose,
Mens and boys coarse yarn hose,
A large assortment of mens white and colour'd silk hose,
Mens and womens silk gloves and mitts,
Yard wide Irish linens, from 2s 6d to 4s cost,
A few pieces of cotton and calico Bed furniture,
A few pieces of cotton chintzes,
Marseilles quilting,
Quilted silk petticoats,
Stays,
Scarlet cloth cloaks,
Fashionable silk cloaks,
hats and bonnets,
Pink, blue and white satin peelongs,
¼ Black and white sattins,
¼ Black armozeens,
¼ Ell black and white ducapes,
¼ Flowered and tobin'd ditto,
¼ Striped and plain lutestrings,
¼ Ell English Persians,
Silver table and tea-spoons,
Silver shoe and knee-buckles,
Plated quart and ½ pint mugs,
Harry and best cards,
Cotton candle wick,
Mens best shoes and boots,
Seine twine and jack lines,
Scotch and pearl barley,
Split peas in kegs,
Dutch ovens, iron pots,
Frying pans, spades and shovels,
Best Florence oil, by the cask or bottle,
A few sets blue and white, red and white, and enamell'd china,
An assortment of queen's and glass ware,
A few casks of glass, delf, and white stone ware, to be sold by the cask—many other articles too tedious to mention.

WET GOODS AS USUAL, viz.

Old Maderia wine by qr. cask or gallon,
Red and white Lisbon wine in quarter casks,
Sweet mountain and common wine by the gallon,
Best cane spirits, West India and continent rum,
Melasses,
Double and single refined loaf-sugar,
Muscovado sugar, &c. &c.

which they will sell low, and for cash only.

All persons indebted to Tho. C. Williams and Co. are desired to call and settle their accounts—those that are able, it is expected will settle by paying their balance, and not take advantage of the times, by keeping us out of our money—those that are really not able to pay, are desired to call and settle their accounts, by giving bond and security, agreeable to the resolves of the convention—all that do not comply with this request in a reasonable time, may depend on being dealt with agreeable to law, and the resolves of the convention in such case provided.

OUR partnership being expired, all perſons indebted to us, are requeſted to ſettle as ſoon as they poſſibly can—thoſe who have accounts againſt us, are deſired to bring them in immediately.

KENNEDY and WALLACE.

I intend to leave this place ſoon.

MICHAEL WALLACE.

Queen-Tree, Patuxent, Nov. 4, 1775.

To be ſold by the ſubſcriber,

AN indented ſervant man about 29 years of age, who has three years and ſeven months to ſerve; he has always ſerved in genteel families in England, in quality of a footman and groom, in which offices he is perfectly capable of diſcharging every part of his duty, ſuch as hair-dreſſing, ſhaving, ſetting a table, waiting, &c. He is an extraordinary good jockey, not only with reſpect to the riding part, but alſo as to the management of horſes: he brought in an exceeding good character with him.

Alſo an indented ſervant woman, wife to the above man, of the ſame age, and has the ſame time to ſerve; an exceeding good cook and chambermaid, and has always ſerved good families in England in both thoſe departments. She is a very good paſtry-cook, and is extraordinary well verſed in that part of a confectioner's buſineſs, which relates to pickling and conſerving. JOHN LUCAS.

N. B. They have been married eleven years, it is four years ſince they have had any children, and have none with them. 4 w

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Maryland, Talbot-county, October 25, 1775.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away on the night of the 21ſt inſtant, two convicts, viz. William Manly, a well made fellow, about 25 or 30 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a ſurly countenance, a labourer, and underſtands ſomething of horſes. Had on when he went away, a ſhort blue coat about half worn, and either a ſpotted jean, or brown cloth jacket, flannel drawers, ſtrong home-made gray yarn ſtockings, and good ſtrong Engliſh made ſhoes; he is an active fellow, and will probably change his name and forge a paſs; he ſpeaks the Lancaſhire or north of England dialect.

Anne Wilſon, who calls herſelf the ſaid Manly's wife, a middle ſized thin looking woman, about 40 or 45 years of age, is in a tolerable good dreſs, handy at doing houſe-work, and ſpeaks the ſame dialect as Manly.

Whoever takes up and ſecures the above convicts, ſo that I get them again, ſhall receive if taken in this province, 40 ſhillings for the man, and 20 ſhillings for the woman; and if taken out of this province, 3 pounds for the man, and two pounds for the woman. It is imagined they would make down the bay, as they ſtole and took with them a new canoe, a frying pan, a copper tea-kettle, ſeveral Iriſh linen ſhirts, proviſions, &c.

If they are took up and put in jail, a letter directed to the ſubſcriber, will be duly attended to. w 3

JAMES BRADDOCK.

July 28, 1775.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away laſt night from the ſubſcriber, living near the Northampton iron-works, Baltimore county, Maryland, a convict ſervant man, an Engliſhman, named Thomas Hardy, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, gray eyes, ſhort gray hair, about 52 years old, limps in his walk; he has a ſmall hole in one of his lips, loſt moſt of his teeth, talks in the north country dialect: had on, and took with him, a white country cloth jacket, country tow linen trouſers, good Engliſh ſhoes, two oſnabrig ſhirts, old felt hat; he may have other clothes. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant and ſecures him, ſo as his maſter gets him again, ſhall have 20 ſhillings if 10 miles from home, 30 ſhillings if 20 miles, 40 ſhillings if 30 miles, 3 pounds if 50 miles, and the above reward if one hundred miles from home, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by,

tf JOHN ROBERT HOLLIDAY.

THE ſubſcriber propoſes to remove with his family ſome time in the month of December, from the plantation he now lives on in Calvert county, on Battle creek; requeſts all perſons who have any claims againſt him in the aboveſaid county, to bring them in, that they may be adjuſted and paid; and all perſons who are indebted to me, on bond, note, or open account, for dealings, ſince my reſidence here, are requeſted to ſettle their reſpective balances as ſoon as poſſible. I have for ſale, a parcel of cattle, conſiſting of cows and calves, heifers, ſteers and yearlings, alſo ſome horſes, mares, colts, and ſome ſheep and hogs, a ſeine and ropes, a large canoe, and a fine well built boat, about 26 feet in the keel, all which articles I will diſpoſe of on every reaſonable terms, for caſh, and may be treated with at any time for the ſame, between this and the laſt of December next.

4 w GEORGE WHEELER.

Annapolis, November 3, 1775.

STOLEN in the night of the 25th of October laſt, from on board a ſmall ſchooner boat, lying in the harbour of Poplar-Iſland, the main and fore-ſail of the ſaid boat. The height of the main ſail is about 27 feet, and has been much mended; almoſt a whole breadth taken out of the after part, has been middle ſtitched through every ſeam, and has a patch of canvas in the after clew; the fore-ſail alſo, has been much mended, particularly herring-boned, which is faced with a new piece of oſnabrig from the clew up to the gaff. Whoever will bring them to, or give ſufficient information of them, ſo that they may be obtained by the ſubſcriber, at his houſe in Annapolis, may receive 4 dollars reward, and 6 dollars over and above, upon the conviction of the perſon or perſons who ſtole the ſaid ſails. tf

CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrollton.

Lower-Marlborough, October 31, 1775.

TO THE PUBLIC,

BE it known, that the ſubſcribers to the Lower-Marlborough academy, having met on the 31ſt day of October, choſe by ballot the following gentlemen truſtees: The rev. Thomas J. Claggett, rev. Edward Gantt, Dr. Edward Johnſon, Dr. James Bate, Dr. John H. Smith, Dr. James Gray, col. Joſeph Sim, and Meſſrs. Charles Grahame, Benjamin Mackall, Edward Gantt, Samuel Chew, Edward Reynolds, Thomas Holland, Patrick S. Smith, Thomas Gantt, jun. William Allein, James Heighe, Alexander H. Magruder, Stephen B. Balch, John Rogers, and Walter Smith, are deſired to meet at ſaid academy on Friday the 24th of this inſtant.

The public is alſo informed, that young gentlemen are taught the Latin and Greek languages in the moſt approved method, and geography, rhetoric, the mathematicks, natural and moral philoſophy, aſtronomy, chronology and criticiſm, in this academy, at five pounds currency per annum, by

STEPHEN B. BALCH, A. B.
THOMAS SPROTT, A. B.

N. B. Convenient board may be had for 15 pounds currency per annum.

Annapolis, Nov. 5, 1775.

RAN away laſt night from the ſubſcriber, the two following ſervants, viz. William Webſter, an Engliſhman, a hatter by trade, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, 23 years of age, long dark brown hair, cued behind, turned up before, curled at the ears, thin faced, thick lips, and walks parrot-toed; is a forward talkative fellow, and can be very complaiſant when he pleaſes. Had on and took with him, a light blue gray cloth coat and waiſtcoat, the coat has been turned, one red cloth waiſtcoat, one pair white Ruſſia drab breeches, one white linen ſhirt, two brown Ruſſia ſheeting ditto. It is probable he has other cloaths, or may have changed thoſe deſcribed.

Charles Tippin, or Tippins, by trade a gardener, and can work a little at the carpenter's buſineſs, about 5 feet 6 inches high, remarkably thick ſet, full face, ſhort brown hair. Had on and took with him, a ſhort brown working coat with metal buttons, a blue cloth jacket with ſleeves and metal buttons, good buckſkin breeches, one pair white Ruſſia drab ditto, one white ſhirt, two brown Ruſſia ſheeting, ditto, and may have ſundry other cloaths.

The above ſervants went off in a two maſt boat, and four oars, in company with ſome others. They took a pair of oſnabrig ſheets, which it is ſuppoſed they intend to make ſails of. Whoever will ſecure the above ſervants ſo that their maſter may get them again, ſhall receive 20 ſhillings for each if 40 miles, 40 ſhillings for each if 100 miles, or if out of the province £5 for each, and if brought home, reaſonable charges, paid by tf WILLIAM REYNOLDS.

N. B. Webſter had on a good caſtor hat fan-tail'd, cocked in the military faſhion, lined with new white linen, plain pinchbeck ſhoe and ſhoe-buckles; they took with them a large black dog with white feet and breaſt, remarkably fat.

Chester-town, Maryland, October 26, 1775.

WAS committed to the jail of Kent county, in the province of Maryland, on the 3d day of this preſent month, three white ſervant men, who ſay they belong to Mr. James Kelſoe, at Patapſco ferry, in Anne-Arundel county. One of them calls his name Timothy Donoland, and ſays he is from Ireland, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, ſlender made. One other calls his name Patrick Hurley, and ſays he is from Ireland, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high. The other calls his name Samuel Still, and ſays he is from England, upwards of 30 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high. They ſay they came off in a yaul, in which they croſſed Cheſapeake Bay, and landed near Worton Point, in the county where they are now confined.

Was alſo committed to the jail of the ſame county, on the 31ſt day of Auguſt laſt, a negro man who calls his name Will, and ſays he belongs to Mr. John Veale, of Cheſter county, province of Pennſylvania: he is a well ſet fellow, little more than 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; his cloathing was an oſnabrig ſhirt and trouſers, and a new felt hat. The maſter or maſters, of the before-mentioned ſervants and ſlave, are deſired to pay their fees and take them away. 4 w

EZEKIEL FORMAN, ſheriff.

RAN away from Mr. Anthony Stewart, on Saturday night the 4th inſtant, an Engliſh indented ſervant man, named James Coward, a gardener by trade, has been in the country about 20 months, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, round face, and has ſhort light hair: had on a copper-coloured bath-coating ſhort coat much worn, with metal buttons, and ſundry other cloaths. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive five pounds reward paid by

CHARLES STEWART.

Annapolis, October 25, 1775.

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

TAKEN away, or borrowed from off the paling at the bottom of the governor's garden, on Monday night laſt, or early on Tueſday morning, an old ſeine net, about thirty fathom long, which had been left hanging there for ſome days by the ſervants and negroes, to whom it had been lent, who are reſponſible for it. The above ſeine is well known to moſt of the fiſhermen about Annapolis, and elſewhere, is remarkable in being made of very ſtrong double twine, now much worn, and mended in many places, and has had a cod added ſometime ago, made with different twine. If any perſon will give information thereof to Mr. Smith, at the governor's, ſo that it may be had again, ſhall have the above reward.

To be lett,

THE dwelling-houſe &c. where I now reſide.

tf JAMES TILGHMAN, Annapolis.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

SOME evil diſpoſed perſon on Tueſday night laſt broke open the governor's ſtable in the folly, and let out his gray ſtallion; which might, though fortunately was not, have been attended with great loſs, and that to him.—Any perſon diſcovering the perpetrator thereof, ſo that he may be convicted, ſhall receive three pounds—and notice is hereby given, that care may be taken in future, as any further attempts of this ſort, will perhaps be attended with diſagreeable conſequences.

5 R. SMITH.

Calvert county, October 24, 1775.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, the 20th inſtant, a negro man, named Leven, about 26 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, his head has lately been ſhaved on the top: had on and took with him, a gray half thick coat lined with oſnabrigs, with metal buttons, a white country cloth ditto without buttons, country [illegible] and a pair of tolerable good ſhoes and ſtockings. [illegible] will give one guinea for apprehending and ſecuring him in any jail.

6 W. SMITH.

TO BE SOLD,

For Current Money,

A LIKELY NEGRO BOY,

About Thirteen Years of Age.

Enquire of the Printer.

Baltimore county, Patapſco Neck, April 5, 1775.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD,

For apprehending a Runaway.

JAMES, a mulatto ſlave, ſometimes known by the name of Vulcan, but commonly anſwers to the name of Buck, took an abrupt leave of his overſeer laſt Wedneſday, and has not yet returned; he is a dark mulatto, about 5 feet 9 inches high, ſtrong made, ſenſible, artful, and deceptive in converſation, firm and daring in his efforts to perpetrate villainy, tho' of mild temper, and plauſible in ſpeech: he has frequently travelled through a conſiderable part of this and ſome part of the province of Pennſylvania; is well known, it is ſuppoſed, in the borough and county of Lancaſter, and is acquainted with Philadelphia; may probably therefore reſort to thoſe places. His working cloaths were a home manufactured long cloth waiſtcoat with ſleeves, and breeches, yarn ſtockings, oſnabrig ſhirt, and good ſhoes, nailed with hobs: he is poſſeſſed of and has taken with him a blue German ſerge coat, a green bro[illegible] cloth veſt, two pair of cotton and one pair of thread ſtockings, two white ſhirts ruffled at the breaſt, a good caſtor hat with band and buckle, a pair of good pumps, with a pair of double rimmed ſilver buckles. He has a mark of diſtinction, which from modeſty, or ſome other motive, he is careful to conceal; one of his ears (but which is forgot) is remarkably leſs than the other. The above reward will be paid if he ſhould be taken up out of the province, or 60 miles from Baltimore town in the province, and brought home; three pounds if at the diſtance of 40 miles, three pounds if 30, forty ſhillings if 20 miles, with reaſonable traveling expences, including the legal charge under the act of aſſembly, by tf THOMAS JONES.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in the lower part of Prince George's county, on the 11th day of July laſt, a negro man, named Ireland, born in the Weſt-Indies, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, ſlender made, one of the fore teeth in his upper jaw beat out about 18 months ago, and now in the ſame place another one growing, on the right ſide of his neck and immediately under his jaw, there is ſome ſcars which he ſaid was occaſioned by ſome diſtemper he had in that part, has had the ſmall pox and a little pitted, a mild fair ſpoken man, not impertinent, but very drunken: had on and took away with him, an old kendal cotton jacket, one pair of petticoat trouſers of rolls, one pair of old white fuſtian breeches, one new ſhirt of rolls, one old white ſhirt, and one Monmouth cap. Whoever ſecures the ſaid negro, ſo that I can get him again, ſhall receive 20 ſhillings more than what is allowed by law.

All maſters of ſhips, and other veſſels, are forbid taking him off at their peril.

JOHN BAPTIST BOSWELL.

Annapolis, Auguſt 25, 1775.

WANTED immediately, a number of hands who are acquainted in the different branches of the manufacture of fire arms—good wages and encouragment will be given to ſuch as have been uſed to work in any branch, according to their proficiency and induſtry, either by the piece or time.—As good lock-ſmiths, or other neat hands, will be ſoon handy in making ſeveral parts of gun-locks, to ſuch alſo I will give good encouragement.—There are many ſervants about the country who would be very uſeful in the neceſſary buſineſs I am now engaging in; I ſhould be glad to be informed of ſuch, and wiſh to hire them, or purchaſe their times of ſervice of their maſters.

ISAAC HARRIS.

N. B. I want to hire a good file-cutter.

STRAYED about three weeks ago from the ſubſcriber, a [illegible] red cow, about 8 years old, ſhe was lately purchaſed from a perſon who brought her from the back woods, where it is ſuppoſed ſhe will endeavour to make; ſhe has a white ſtreak from the ridge of her back to her tail, and ſome white in her face—I will give 20 ſhillings currency to any perſon that will deliver her in Annapolis.

J. CLAPHAM.

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